

Intimations.

W. BOFFEY & Co.

TAILORS,

2, D'AGUILAR STREET.

Have an entirely New Stock of WOOLLENS to suit the Present and Coming Season,

Consisting of—

FANCY SUITINGS, DRESS, FROCK and MORNING COAT SUITINGS, ULSTER and OVERCOATINGS, BREECHES and RIDING MATERIALS in variety.

FANCY PESTINGS, TATTERSALLS and others.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1896.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

EASY VICTORY FOR MCKINLEY.

We have the best authority for stating that Major McKinley was yesterday elected President of the United States by a large majority.

PLAQUE IN FORMOSA.

From Tamsui we learn that there was an outbreak of bubonic plague in Taipei, the capital of Formosa, on the 15th ultimo, and that since then there have been 20 cases and fifteen deaths. Chinese and Japanese ecclesies only have been attacked.

Our Taiwancor correspondent confirms the news respecting the outbreak of plague in the capital of the "Beautiful Isle," but assures us that South Formosa is absolutely free from this or any other infectious disease.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

COMMANDER W. H. F. TAYLOR, R.N., has been appointed to the *Victor Emmanuel*, to date October 24th.

The Manila *Comercio* hears that a conspiracy was discovered recently at Jolo (Socilo). A native regiment was involved, and on the 18th ultimo nine privates of the regiment were shot.

SEÑOR Y SEÑORA DE P. BARBAT will give what promises to be a very delightful vocal and piano recital in Messrs. Robinson & Co.'s Music Rooms, Queen's Road Central, at 5.30 to-morrow. *Vids* advt.

THE Shanghai Champions appears to have resulted in a great upset. *Holstinen*, a rank outsider, winning it in very good time. *Blackberry and Brother* (dead heat) second. Truly, wonders will never end!

The full-dress rehearsal of *Fra Diavolo* will take place to-morrow at 9 p.m. We hear that there is every prospect of the burlesque being a complete success. The first public performance will be on Friday, 6th instant.

THE Exchange Telegraph Company has announced that, acting on the suggestion made by a gentleman in a letter to a Belfast newspaper, subscriptions are now being raised in Belfast for a statue of Her Majesty to mark the event that the Queen has now reigned longer than any British Sovereign. The aim is to collect 100,000 shillings.

IT may interest some of our readers to hear that the hairy variety of the large house spider found in Hongkong is decidedly poisonous. Though the bite would probably not affect human beings more than that of a centipede, the effects would be far from pleasant, as a mynah which was bitten by one in Kowloon recently only survived a few minutes, the poison apparently taking effect instantaneously. The culprit has been preserved in glycerine, and will be sent to the Calcutta Museum for identification.

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THE CASSINI CONVENTION.

[*North China Daily News*, October 30th.]

The Cassini Convention, the text of which we published on Wednesday morning, and the authenticity of which will only be disputed by those who do not wish to believe that it is authentic, is a magnificent instance of the value of "bluff" in dealing with Orientals. We are not sufficiently informed on social life in Peking to know if Count Cassini and M. Gérard are players of the great classical game of poker—and indeed it seems that of late they have rather neglected some opportunities of social life in Peking—but they are at any rate masters of the art of bluffing. Our Foreign Office, on the other hand, being better gifted with a certain belligerent directness than with *anesse*, declines to threaten where it does not intend to follow the word with the blow; and it long ago made up its mind never to be provoked into coercing China by force. Knowing that the Foreign Office will not back him up, our Minister at Peking is too straightforward to use threats that he knows to be empty; and he is thus reduced to a condition of practical impotence as aggravating to himself as it is unsatisfactory to his nationals. It would not be quite so bad if the Tsungli Yamen were not perfectly aware of his impotence; but Sir Halliday Macaulay in London sees his cards behind his back, and telegraphs their value to Peking, and he has no chance of bluffing if he were disposed to try it. Unfortunately, Lord Salisbury takes no interest whatever in the Far East, and while he is too old and too preoccupied to take up a new subject, he is too impulsive to allow any of his subordinates to do it. The impulsive young German Emperor having made a sadly false step in backing up France and Russia in the matter of the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula, does not like to own that he was wrong, and does not see exactly how to retract his step; and so France and Russia can bluff to their hearts' content, without any fear of interference. Lord Rosebery has a very much clearer idea of the importance to Great Britain of the Far Eastern question; he has studied it, takes an interest in it, and would long ago have taken a firm and intelligent position but for the opposition with which he was met from his political friends, which culminated recently in his resignation of the leadership of the Liberal party. Mr. Cusack, unfortunately, who does take an interest in the Far East, is unpopular and does not succeed in influencing his chief in the desired direction.

But to return to the question of the value of bluff. The young Emperor of Russia's one idea is peace. The fame of his father is that he kept the peace in Europe, and the son, partly from his own inclination, partly out of filial love and respect, is equally determined not to have a war in Europe if he can help it. Traditionally bound as he is to protect the Christians in the East, even though they do not profess the Orthodox creed, he has allowed any number of Armenians to be massacred, because interference with the *status quo* would probably mean the downfall of the Porte, and it would be almost impossible to settle the distribution of the Sick Man's estate without a war. One of his objects in blinding France to him is to keep her at peace. Nor is he any more disposed to allow a war in the Far East than in Europe; under any circumstances he would do anything to avoid a war out here until the trans-Siberian railway is finished. By means of bluff he has got all he wants at present without a war. Japan was bluffed out of Manchuria. Neither France nor Germany was ready to fire a shot to get the Liaotung Peninsula back, but the combination looked so formidable that Japan, her army and navy exhausted for the time by the war with China, prudently gave way. The same magnificent power of bluffing has forced China to agree to the most recent Convention. Russia is no more anxious to back up her demands on China by force than we are, but she does not allow any one to look over her shoulder, and so she bluffs successfully. It is only necessary to see what M. Gérard has done for France since he succeeded M. Lemaire, and then to look at the French naval squadron in these waters, to discern what an adept at bluffing the French Minister is.

The Cassini Convention, then, having been obtained by successful bluffing, the bearing of it, as Jack Bunnay says, lies in the application of it. Russia may be contented for some years with having acquired certain rights under it, without putting those rights in full force. The Convention really gives Manchuria in all but the name of it to Russia, for no one supposes that in ten years or thirty years China will be able to buy the railways that are to be built under it. We shall all of us be glad to see the trans-Siberian railway brought to a convenient terminus at Port Arthur; and if our trade is not interfered with, the actual presence of the Russian troops as guards of the railway when it is built will not directly matter to us. But it may matter seriously to us hereafter if Russia makes use of the right she has acquired to construct a naval arsenal at Kiaochow, and it is significant that Russians were anxious recently to have it believed that the Chinese were about to make Kiaochow Bay their chief naval station. It will matter if war does spring up between Russia and some other naval Power here, that Russia can command the use of Port Arthur and Takuwan; and it will matter still more to us if this is only a beginning. The German Emperor openly stated some time ago that if any nation began the partition of China, Germany would insist on having her share, and we know that France has marked down the southwest and west of China as her prey. We believe that Russia is as anxious as we are ourselves not to see China partitioned, but in this Convention she has taken a long step towards this consummation. That is the greatest objection to it; and the historian of the future when he tells the story of the breaking up of the oldest empire in the world will date it from the time when Count Cassini was Russia's Minister at Peking.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COLONIAL COURT OF ADMIRALTY.
(Before his Lordship Dr. F. W. Carrington, C.M.G., Chief Justice.)

November 4th.

JOHANN PRAHM v. S. S. "NINGCHOW" AND THEODORE RING AND OTHERS v. S. S. "NINGCHOW."

In these suits the defendants moved that the actions be dismissed.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys) appeared for the parties moving and Hon. H. E. Pollock, Acting Attorney-General, (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Moller) represented the plaintiffs.

The Acting Attorney-General resumed his address. He said that under section 10, the High Court of Admiralty had jurisdiction over any claim of seamen for wages earned aboard ship, whether under special contract or otherwise, also over any claim for wages earned on board ship by a master and for disbursements made by him on account of the ship. There was no limitation to say there should be no jurisdiction until the ship arrived at her final port of destination, and there was no limitation as to the right to wages being suspended. The only point the plaintiff had to prove was that wages were actually earned and due, under the contract between him and his employer. Counsel next pointed out that section 15 of the same Act left it optional for the plaintiff to adopt various methods of procedure. The case of *Taylor v. Laird* (12 Law Journal, Exchequer) was then quoted, the Acting Attorney-General explaining that the defendants engaged plaintiff to take command of a vessel going on an exploring and trading voyage up the River Niger. The plaintiff was to be paid £50 per month and 10 per cent. on the proceeds of trading. He received £50 per month for seven months, and before the expiration of the ninth month he was wrongfully abandoned the vessel. It was held that the contract gave a cause of action at the end of each month, and that the master was entitled to recover for the eighth month. Counsel submitted that this was a strong case in his clients' favour and would show that where the agreement between the parties was that wages should be paid at so much per month, the wages were due and payable at each month finished. After quoting exhaustively from counsel engaged in the action referred to the Acting Attorney-General read the finding of the court in the case the plaintiff captain being awarded the sum of £50 salary for the eighth month, after the court had granted a rule nisi regarding a former verdict. Authorities were also quoted by the Acting Attorney-General to show that a captain had a lien over a ship and her freight for wages and disbursements and so, too, had the crew for wages. There was also no distinction between claims for wages earned before or after a bottomry bond had been given. On the authority of the case *Taylor v. Laird* it was clear law that the master and crew could sue for the various months' wages earned on board ship. His learned friend had contended that the mere fact of the ship being brought to this colony established a breach of the charter and that the shipowner was entitled to come down on the charterer and obtain possession of the ship. It had also been contended by his learned friend that there had been a deviation from the original contract, but he (the Acting Attorney-General) held that where a ship had deviated from her voyage the seamen were entitled to treat that as a discharge and to sue for their wages, and a number of cases were cited in proof of the contention. The owner in this case was trying to take from the possession of the master the ship upon which he had a lien for wages. The affidavit of the master was then quoted, in which the statement was made that the claimants could only recover their claims by enforcing them against the vessel. He understood that the master and crew had a lien on the steamer for wages and disbursements and wages respectively. After quoting several cases dealing with this point, counsel took up the question of claims against foreign vessels and urged that the law laid down in such cases notice should be given to the consul representing the country under whose flag the vessel concerned was trading. Mr. Hillier, in his affidavit, said the steamer was under the Chinese flag, and there was a notice served upon him.

His Lordship: By that notice did you not treat him as a consul?

The Acting Attorney-General read the notice in question and said that it only gave notice of the claims of the master and crew. If the notice had been served on Mr. Hillier as Chinese Consular Officer it would not have affected the master in the least degree. After further argument counsel asked for the dismissal of the suit with costs.

Mr. Francis, C.C. said he would deal with the latter part of his learned friend's argument first, in which he protested against Mr. Hillier's protest, and he called his Lordship's attention to the case of the *Octavia* (reported in the *Law Journal*). In this case, Dr. Lushington said that the old rule of the Admiralty Court had been not to exercise jurisdiction without the consent of the representatives of the foreign Government concerned. He (Dr. Lushington) in the *Octavia* case said he would reverse that rule and that the court would exercise its jurisdiction in the absence of protest and also exercise its discretion in the event of a protest, whether they should proceed or not. The judgment of Dr. Lushington was also quoted in the case of the Russian vessel *Gulubichka*, where a protest was overruled. The Russian Consul did not appear in the case, and when notified, said he did not wish to do so, as the vessel was no longer under the Russian flag. The case therefore was allowed to proceed. It was not a question of a consul or any particular officer of a foreign Government, it was a question of the comity of nations. The court, according to Dr. Lushington, had an inherent jurisdiction and could decline to entertain a protest. The court's jurisdiction and discretion were not limited to any person it chose to consider the representatives of a foreign Government. Any seaman bringing a case for wages in any place where there was no consul it did not interfere with. If a foreign Government, by any of its representatives, protested against the exercise of the court's jurisdiction the protest would be acted upon. By Rule 30 of our own regulations, those owing for wages were required to state that they had served a notice in such cases. It was tolerably founded that when the plaintiffs notified Mr. Hillier they intended it to be under Section 30. Referring to the affidavit counsel said there was not a little of evidence as to what the seaman's contract was.

The Acting Attorney-General protested that his learned friend was opening a new line of argument and following an extremely inconvenient course.

His Lordship said Mr. Francis was not going beyond the argument of the case.

The Acting Attorney-General dissented and asked that his objection might be noted.

His Lordship: I will do so if I think fit.

The Acting Attorney-General: I submit, my Lord, that I am entitled to have my objection noted.

Whilst the Acting Attorney-General was still standing, His Lordship called on Mr. Francis to resume his address.

The Acting Attorney-General again asked that his objection be noted.

His Lordship: I take full notice of all objections, and if I think fit I shall note this one.

The Acting Attorney-General: I claim, my lord, that counsel have their rights in these matters.

His Lordship: Counsel are entitled to their rights, but are not always entitled to call on the court to make notes.

The Acting Attorney-General: Everything relating to the case must appear on your lordship's notes and I most respectfully submit that it is not within the province of the court to refuse to make a note of an objection.

His Lordship: I think the court is not always bound to note objections.

The Acting Attorney-General: I take it that all their objections will appear on the minutes of the court. I will note this one, but I do not hold that all objections should be noted, as sometimes they might be frivolous and I do not hold that counsel's rights should go so far.

The Acting Attorney-General: I bow to your Lordship's decision, but it seems to me that any objection made by counsel, whether good or bad, ought to be noted. I intend to note, whatever, to the Court, but I will stand up for the rights of counsel.

His Lordship: And the Court will also stand up for its rights and determine whether there is any substance in the contention placed before them.

Mr. Francis, continuing his address, said there was no evidence before the court as to who engaged the crew, for what purpose they were engaged, or at what rates they were engaged. There was nothing save the endorsement regarding the rates under which they claimed for wages payable monthly, and there was no evidence to show that the claim was correct. The captain, in his affidavit, supported his claim by stating by whom he was engaged, and at what wages, but he showed nothing of the kind. Where seamen engaged and entered into a contract with the captain of a ship they were not bound to enquire whether there was a charter party or not. It did not appear in this case that the men were engaged by Captain Framm or entered into any contract with him at all. His learned friend had not shown any authority for the captain and crew owing for wages during the progress of the voyage. There was nothing in the captain's statement nor in the other evidence to show that this port was the termination of the voyage. There was nothing before the court to show that the men were engaged for 12 months, from month to month, or for a particular voyage only. He urged that there was a great difference between this case and that referred to by the Acting Attorney-General. The maritime law was that a seaman's wages were not due until the voyage was finished and the freight earned, and that was the maritime law of the world. In the event of wreck or other eventuality seaman had no claim whatever. This law had been altered in England and parts of Europe, and now seamen have a right to an advance not exceeding half their wages for their families, and their wages are not payable until termination of their voyage, unless it be abandoned, or the men discharged. Regarding these men, there was no evidence that their voyage had been abandoned. Although they might have a vested right, they had no right to sue for wages. He submitted that Mr. Hillier represented the Chinese Government for the purposes of this case, and was authorised to protest against this court proceeding. It was not necessary to be a consular officer and his protest was sufficiently well founded. In reply to the Chief Justice, counsel said that he knew of no case where a protest had been made by other than a Consular Officer. It was a question of the comity of nations for the court to consider. There was nothing in the rules regarding wages to prevent any other representative of a foreign Government coming forward to protest. The limitation of the rule to consuls was not in the interests of seamen either. Mr. Hillier had sworn that the Emperor of China was the owner of the vessel, and the objection on this ground was a pure one. There was no conflict of enterprise to induce Mr. Hillier to come forward, which he would otherwise not have done. If the captain had discharged the seamen here they would have had a much stronger case, but as his Lordship knew, the voyage had not terminated. It is Captain Framm bad stated in his affidavit, Messrs. Bennerup & Co. were likely to become insolvent, what was their object in clearing the vessel for Chefoo and bringing her here? She was brought here to compel the Chinese Government to pay these people. He concluded by asking the court that these actions be dismissed with costs, on the ground that the Chinese Government protested against the jurisdiction of the court. If the crew had been engaged to go to Chefoo, counsel said the men had a perfect right to come to court.

The Acting Attorney-General briefly replied, and His Lordship's attention to the case of the *Octavia* (reported in the *Law Journal*). In this case, Dr. Lushington said that the old rule of the Admiralty Court had been not to exercise jurisdiction without the consent of the representatives of the foreign Government concerned. He (Dr. Lushington) in the *Octavia* case said he would reverse that rule and that the court would exercise its jurisdiction in the absence of protest and also exercise its discretion in the event of a protest, whether they should proceed or not. The judgment of Dr. Lushington was also quoted in the case of the Russian vessel *Gulubichka*, where a protest was overruled. The Russian Consul did not appear in the case, and when notified, said he did not wish to do so, as the vessel was no longer under the Russian flag. The case therefore was allowed to proceed. It was not a question of a consul or any particular officer of a foreign Government, it was a question of the comity of nations. The court, according to Dr. Lushington, had an inherent jurisdiction and could decline to entertain a protest. The court's jurisdiction and discretion were not limited to any person it chose to consider the representatives of a foreign Government. Any seaman bringing a case for wages in any place where there was no consul it did not interfere with. If a foreign Government, by any of its representatives, protested against the exercise of the court's jurisdiction the protest would be acted upon. By Rule 30 of our own regulations, those owing for wages were required to state that they had served a notice in such cases. It was tolerably founded that when the plaintiffs notified Mr. Hillier they intended it to be under Section 30. Referring to the affidavit counsel said there was not a little of evidence as to what the seaman's contract was.

The Acting Attorney-General protested that his learned friend was opening a new line of argument and following an extremely inconvenient course.

His Lordship said Mr. Francis was not going beyond the argument of the case.

The Acting Attorney-General dissented and asked that his objection might be noted.

His Lordship: I will do so if I think fit.

The Acting Attorney-General: I submit, my Lord, that I am entitled to have my objection noted.

Whilst the defendant slept in the passage in front of the office, the plaintiff slept in the same passage. I found the key of the safe in my trouser pocket, but in the left pocket, not the right. The trousers were hanging up in the same place as I put them when I went to bed. No one else slept on the first floor. I slept with my door open. These two defendants always sleep in the passage. Inspector Mann recommended me to try Mother Selig's Syrup, which I at once procured of Mr. George Coombes, the chemist in Hucknall. After taking it for only one week, and could get up no strength. What little food I forced down (having no appetite) gave me excruciating pain, so that I was afraid to eat. I came to be exceedingly weak and had frequent attacks of diarrhoea. I was worn almost to a skeleton, and never thought I would recover.

In January, 1893, writes another, "I had an attack of influenza, and was confined to my bed for eight weeks thereafter. Subsequently I was very weak, and could get up no strength. What little food I forced down (having no appetite) gave me excruciating pain, so that I was afraid to eat. I came to be exceedingly weak and had frequent attacks of diarrhoea. I was worn almost to a skeleton, and never thought I would recover.

In June, 1892, Mr. Smith, a friend of ours, recommended me to try Mother Selig's Syrup, which I at once procured of Mr. George Coombes, the chemist in Hucknall. After taking it for only one week I felt greatly benefited. I could eat better, and food agreed with me. Continuing with the Syrup I grew stronger and stronger, and soon felt even better than before I was attacked by the influenza. You are free to print this statement if you wish to do so. (Signed) (Mr. Ruth Halliday, 44, High Street, Hucknall, Nottingham, March 18th, 1893.)

Intense pain may or may not indicate urgent danger to life, but it is hard to bear, and very exhausting just the same. In cases of rheumatic gout in the tissues, originally produced by the decomposition of food in the stomach—indigestion or dyspepsia. The same poison acting on the liver and kidneys creates the same symptoms mentioned. In the case of Mrs. Halliday the ailment was dyspepsia, which in the first place caused influenza, and then remained to torment her.

It is best and easiest to prevent pain by using Mother Selig's Syrup immediately when the slightest illness appears.—Add.

It is best and easiest to prevent pain by using Mother Selig's Syrup immediately when the slightest illness appears.—Add.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant at 1 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognised.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"RAVENNA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Cartilage* and *Bellarat*.From Australia, ex S.S. *Oceania*.From Persian Gulf, ex S.S. *Simsa* and *King Arthur*.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant at 1 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognised.

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1896. [143]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"CHINA."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1896.

[143]

Amusement.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

By Kind Permission of

Lieut.-Colonel C. H. B. NORCOTT,

COMMANDING;

Intimations.

WATKINS' CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.
WATKINS' CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.
WATKINS' CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

This Excellent TONIC REMEDY is now known as
"THE PERFECTION OF MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS."
You need not suffer any longer from POOR APPETITE, INDIGESTION, HEADACHE, SLUGGISH LIVER, NERVOUSNESS, or the like, because you can be relieved by using it. DYSPEPSIA, FLATULENCE, and all affections of the Digestive Organs.

GIVE WAY AND DISAPPEAR BEFORE

WATKINS' CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.
WATKINS' CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.
WATKINS' CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

PROPRIETORS—WATKINS & CO.,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central.

[52]

SETTING UP OF DISTILLERIES

Rice—Corn—Sugar-cane, etc.

PRODUCTION OF EXTRA-NEUTRAL ALCOHOLS

SETTING UP OF
Liquors Factories—Preserves Factories

Laboratories of Druggists—Essences Factories

STEAM KITCHENS

ECROT & GRANCE, rue Mathis, PARIS

Apply to MESSRS. DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Hong Kong.

BUILD UP THE BODY.

Influences are constantly at work to undermine health. When you lose flesh, take cold easily, become pale and weak, you need building up, so there will be no danger of taking disease.

Scott's Emulsion

contains all the essential elements that give strength and vitality to the system. It increases the appetite for other food, enriches and warms the blood, assists in making healthy flesh, relieves inflammation of Throat and Lungs, and overcomes all emaciated, weak tendencies. Prepared by SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited, London. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for Hongkong, and the Empire of China—WATKINS & CO., Hongkong.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL on SATURDAY, the 7th of November, at NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts, to 31st December, 1895.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th of October to the 9th of November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. HUGHES,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1895.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FINAL BONUS of Five per Cent. on CONTRIBUTIONS and a DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per Share for the year 1895 will be PAYABLE on FRIDAY, the 9th instant.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the OFFICE of the SOCIETY on and after that date.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1895.

NOTICE.

BRAULIO M. CONCEPTION will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his Son JOHN M. CONCEPTION, aged 18 years.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1895.

THE FUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICE of the above COMPANY has this Day been REMOVED to No. 6, PRAYA CENTRAL.

JAMES B. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1895.

[1681]

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL

BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as

SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION,

WEAK STOMACH,

IMPAIRED DIGESTION,

DISORDERED LIVER,

AND FEMALE AILMENTS.

ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.

50 Cents per Box.

Prepared only by the Proprietor—

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and the EMPIRE OF CHINA—

WATKINS & CO.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG.

[1682]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JUST received per S.S. CHINGTU, FRESH SUPPLY OF NEW SEASON'S WOOD'S FINEST VICTORIAN TABLE BUTTER "COW BRAND" in 1 lb., 2 lbs., 3 lbs. and 10 lbs. Tins, in Excellent Condition.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Sole Agent for

Hongkong, China and the Philippines.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1895.

[1649]

FOR SALE.

The Belgian x 100 A 1 Iron Screw Steamer

"ANVERS"

2,586 Tons Reg. Gross, 1,993 Tons Reg. Net.

Lying in Hongkong Harbour.

For Particulars, apply to

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,

Agents for

CAPTAIN & OWEN,

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1895.

[1646]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.)

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KURACHAI, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through route to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT AND AFRICAN PORTS, to NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN.)

THE Company's Steamship

"VINDOBONA"

Captain C. Balfen, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 5th November.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1895. [1651]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO"

Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1895. [1653]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR"

Captain J. E. Hansen, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1895. [1653]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN"

Captain Nelson, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1895. [1656]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

THE Company's Steamship

"DEUCALION"

Captain Branch, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1895. [1656]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SURABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"HUPPH."

Captain Quail, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1895. [1656]

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.
(Subject to Alteration.)

MONMOUTHSHIRE | Saturday... | 14th November.

TAKE PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATE.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

will be despatched hence for VICTORIA, (B.C.) and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 14th November.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States should be in QUADRUPLETS; and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1895. [1663]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To follow the S.S. "Aston."

THE Steamship

"CLAVERRHILL"

Captain L. Wigley, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 16th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1895. [1670]

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
(Subject to Alterations.)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG.

THE S.S. "A. L. L." 3/4 m. American Ship

WILLIAM H. SMITH,

Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.